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CONTENTS.

An Address delivered before the Lynchburg Auxiliary Co- lonization Soc. at their Anni- versary Meeting, on Thurs- day evening, 18th August, By CHARLES L. MOSBY,	225	Formation of Auxiliary Soci- ties—Meeting of the Friends of the Am. Col. Society in Lexington, Kentucky,.....	249
Colony of Liberia, Address of the Female Col. Soc. of Georgetown,	234 238	Proposed Colonization of the Northern Coast of Africa, —Mortality of the Emigrants at Liberia,	250
Extracts from Correspondence, 241		Schooner for the Colony—Cir- cular,	251
Intelligence.—Servile Insurrec- tions, &c.	245	Sonnet, to the memory of the late W. H. Fitzhugh, Esq. 223	
Anti-Slavery Meeting in Lon- don,	247	Contributions, Errata,	ib. 256

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THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. VII. OCTOBER, 1831. No. 8.

An Address,

*Delivered before the Lynchburg Auxiliary Colonization Society,
at their Anniversary Meeting, on Thursday evening, 18th
August. By CHARLES L. MOSBY.*

[Published by request of the Society.]

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Colonization Society.

I would do injustice to the feelings with which I am inspired upon this occasion, by the honorable station to which your kindness and partiality have raised me, if I did not express a sincere and very unaffected distrust of my ability, either to sustain, in a proper manner, the great vital interests upon which your institution is founded, or to give adequate utterance to those expanded principles of benevolence and philanthropy upon which it rests its claims to the friendly and favorable consideration of the public. A casual observer, however, who will give to himself the trouble to make inquiry into the history of the rise and progress of the American Colonization Society, and to scan without prejudice its plans of enlarged and disinterested benevolence—if he be not wholly pre-determined to resist and put aside every thing like honest conviction, and to reject the plainest possible deductions from the strongest possible facts—will perceive at a single glance, that its foundations are so deeply laid in those great principles of wisdom which cannot mislead us, because they cannot change, that, however unworthy the medium of communication which declares to the world its philanthropic purposes, they will come commended, at once, to every candid and ingenuous mind, by reason of that intrinsic excellence, which belongs always to a cause of humanity, when sanctioned by the voice of reason and of truth.

The age in which we live, is undeniably distinguished, beyond all others which have preceded it, as well by the grandeur and importance of

those events to which it has already given birth, as by the still more imposing aspect of others, which it holds up in beautiful perspective before our eyes. To whatever department in human life we direct our attention, we meet with some imposing evidence of this interesting truth. Whether we look to those refined and elegant enjoyments which, with sparing and cautious hand, nature distributes to the favored few, who tread with success the classic walks of literary attainment—or extend the boundaries of our vision, and contemplate those stupendous improvements in the valuable arts of human life (the result of a wide diffusion of the principles of science and philosophy) which have added so largely to the comforts of mankind by an extraordinary process, which, while it abridges their labor, yet increases the products of that labor to an almost indefinite extent—whether we regard human character as no longer a compound of superstition and ignorance, but as elevated to its pristine dignity by a principle of universal religious toleration, or look at man himself as no longer a slave, chained to the car of tyranny, but an intelligent moral being, exhibiting to the world the grand truth of his capacity for self-government—we have the most triumphant materials to justify an assertion, which might otherwise seem to savour of uncharitableness, and to be tinctured with a spirit of self-complacency, which invidiously magnifies the merits of our own age, forgetful of what is justly due to the pretensions of those which have preceded us.

We may not enlarge upon these interesting topics, because they are foreign to the purposes which have called us together upon this occasion—as more relevant to these purposes, however, we may advert to the noble triumphs of liberal sentiment which have followed the march of free principles in government, and that active spirit of national justice, which has been called into life by the brilliant progress, (I had almost said) by the perfection of political science. Do you ask for the evidences of this perfection? He who runs, may read them. Look forth, and read them inscribed in golden characters, upon the union of your country; witness the harmonious regularity of its constituent parts, the beautiful order and symmetry of the whole—its course nothing impeded by those temporary obstructions, which are sometimes thrown across its path—and its atmosphere always brightened and purified by storms that lower upon its horizon and darken its prospects, that its subsequent glory may be heightened by the contrast. Is this the blind effect of accident, the fortuitous offspring of circumstances, or is it the irresistible result of those grand political truths, which are embodied in the institutions of our country? Cast your eyes to the nations of Europe, and ponder upon the convulsions by which they are now agitated. Are these revolutionary struggles, which are daily wafted to us from the Eastern world, the riotous and disorderly movements of a mob maddened to desperation and bent upon mischief?—Or do they betoken the calm and dispassionate purposes of a people but

ately awakened to the true objects for which government was instituted, and now rising in the majesty of their strength, to vindicate their claims to those long-lost rights, which belong to them by the law of Nature and of Nature's God? We realize in these great events, the workings of some mighty invisible agent, upon the destinies of mankind. It is to the influence of this agency, in the mild and beautiful form of patriotism, seeking to perform an act of retributive justice, and appealing to the virtue and generosity of the public for its support, that we may trace the origin of those philanthropic purposes, which are developed in the plans of the American Colonization Society.

The idea of colonizing our free black population is by no means of recent date. As early as the year 1777, this interesting topic was brought before the Legislature of Virginia, and a scheme of great benevolence, though different very essentially from the present, was earnestly pressed upon the consideration of that body. It is deeply to be regretted, that the peculiar circumstances of the country at that time, exhausted as it was by its great revolutionary struggle, should have prevented the consummation of a plan, which was suggested by the benevolence, and warmly supported by the talents of so great a man as Thomas Jefferson. To Virginia, however, at a later and more propitious day, is due the honor of having first given a decided impulse to this interesting subject—and her resolutions, passed in the year 1816 requesting "our Executive to correspond with the President of the U. States, for the purpose of obtaining some spot beyond the limits of our country, upon which a colony might be suitably planted," followed by similar resolutions from Georgia, Tennessee and Maryland, have been the corner stone, upon which the Society has been reared, and have given to its plans that wide extended popularity, which they have so eminently enjoyed for the last sixteen years.

And now what are the objects of this Society, and what the means by which it hopes to accomplish them? Its primary and legitimate objects are emphatically expressed in the second article of its constitution, which is in these words: "The object of this Society is to colonize upon the shores of Africa, with their own free will and consent, the free colored population of our country." It has no power: it desires to have none—it has no weapon but truth; and none are its friends, who are not attracted by the beauty of its objects and the purity of its plans. It speaks the language of kindness and affection to those whom it designs to reach, and with no power, and no disposition (if it had the power,) to enforce its invitation, otherwise than by argument and friendly persuasion, it invites the most degraded race of beings upon earth, to the enjoyment of the blessings of a happy and well-regulated government. It looks to no governmental source for the funds necessary to carry on its operations—it receives its aliment from the goodness, the benevolence, the charity and the philanthropy of the American people. Can such a cause, appealing

to the noblest traits of human character, and sustained by their voluntary exercise, be a bad one? Can this benevolent association of private individuals, for purposes of charity and humanity, be a monster in disguise, designed to rouse our slave population into open dissatisfaction and rebellion? Can it be a ruthless scheme of political speculation, which would trample, with rude and unhallowed step upon the rights of property, to gratify the visionary and fanatical projects of its authors? No; this is impossible. Yet such is the language of intemperate opposition, with which this Society has been assailed by its enemies. If this opposition were the offspring of that calculating and selfish policy, which would coldly defend abstract slavery, *upon principle*, to attempt to meet it by argument would be an idle expenditure of words and of time. But if (as is more probable) it has grown out of ignorance of the objects, or misapprehension of the plans of the American Colonization Society, we have then only to unfold the truth upon the subject, and to enlighten the public mind, as to its real purposes, and we shall at once have disarmed it of its power.—Whence may we reasonably expect dissatisfaction and rebellion? From kindness and humanity, tendered on the one hand and received on the other, or from a heartless system of cruelty and oppression, “one hour of which, if endured by an American free man” (to use the language of a pre-eminently great man, now no more,) “would be fraught with more real misery, than ages of that, which he rose in rebellion to oppose.” Let those who make this objection, if they make it in honesty and sincerity, pause and consider well, whether in their own cruel conduct there may not be a more active principle of mischief than in the benevolent plans of this Society, which they so vehemently denounce.

Equally absurd and false is the objection, that this Society seeks indirectly to disturb the rights of property, and to interfere with the well-established relation subsisting between master and slave. The man who avows such monstrous purposes as these, and seeks to shelter himself under the sanction and authority of the American Colonization Society, is a base traitor to the cause which it seeks to advance—an enemy of the worst and most dangerous stamp, because he assumes the specious garb of a friend and coadjutor. Let him stand, or let him fall, by the verdict of an insulted and outraged community—but do not make liable for his acts a great Institution, whose real friends will be the first to reject and disown him, and to mark upon his forehead in indelible characters, “This is a traitor to the cause of his country and the cause of humanity.”—It is true that the friends of the American Colonization Society have permitted themselves to entertain the high and exalted hope, that, by its influences, ultimate and remote, the burdens which are incident to slavery may be greatly mitigated, and possibly the evil itself at some future day be entirely removed. But mark, Mr. President, and mark well, ye hearers, the grounds upon which this hope is founded. It could not be sustained by

any effort, direct or indirect, to invade the rights of the slave-holding community, for the plain and palpable reason, that the effort itself would furnish the most certain means of defeating the object in view, even supposing the friends of the Society reckless enough to entertain it. It would denote on the part of those who made it, an extremity of madness and folly, wholly unprecedented in the history of the world, and if persevered in, would dissolve the government into its original elements, even though the principle of union which holds it together were a thousand-fold stronger than it is. A great object of this sort could not in the nature of things be effected by force. If effected at all, it must look to the moral sense of the community for its accomplishment. It must appeal to that public generosity and philanthropy, which are the grand pillars upon which the Society has been raised, and upon whose fair proportions the superstructure must depend for its order and beauty and durability. We look to the fulfilment of this hope, from an unwavering belief, (which the past experience of the Society will most amply justify us in entertaining) that, whenever the primary objects of the Society shall have been effected, by the removal from our country of its free colored population, and an *unapplied* surplus of funds remain in its treasury, then a voluntary manumission of slaves, free, noble and spontaneous, will every where take place, to supply its demands, and America will rejoice with exceeding great joy, that a portal is thus opened, through which, even by possibility, she may hope to discard from her bosom the veriest curse, which has ever been entailed upon any nation, either of ancient or modern days. In entertaining, then, a hope of this high character, founded upon such honorable grounds, surely the friends of the Colonization Society have done nought either to alarm the honest fears of the patriot, or excite the morbid sensibilities of the slave-holder.

The voice of ignorance has denounced the idea of planting a colony upon the shores of Africa, as wholly visionary and fanatical—unworthy the serious consideration of prudent men, and utterly impracticable in all its parts. This, indeed, is the voice of ignorance—language of arrogant assertion, wholly disproved by the past history and present prospects of the Liberia Colony. Experience, which rarely deceives us, has most amply demonstrated the utter fallacy of such objections, and history, since the earliest days of colonization, will not furnish an example of so rapid and unprecedented colonial improvement under so many untoward and discouraging circumstances as that which now meets the eye and cheers the heart of the Philanthropist upon the despised shores of Africa. But sixteen years since and the smiling region, which is now enlivened by the voice of freemen, and bears the impress of civilization, and even of comparative refinement, was an uncultivated waste, the abode of all that is frightful in nature, where man was to be found in his lowest and most degraded condition, the caricature rather than the likeness of a human be-

ing. The magic hand of freedom has passed over this neglected spot; and, beautiful change! Africa no longer sits throned in midnight darkness—its barbarism yields to the holy influences of religion and liberty—a smiling colony of 1700 regenerated freemen raises its head upon its shores; and truly the “desert begins to blossom as the rose.” Whether, then, our conclusions are drawn from a fair estimate of the actual prospects of the Liberia Colony, as developed by evidences the most undeniable; or from a candid and impartial comparison of its present condition with that of other colonies, whose progressive advances are faithfully handed down to us upon the pages of history; we have the most abundant cause to rejoice that the noble scheme of African Colonization has ever been devised, and the most cheering encouragement to animate us to its continued, faithful and zealous prosecution.

Greatly as this scheme commends itself to us by reason of its abstract benevolence, it is also founded upon public considerations, which must eminently claim our attention. The existence, within the very bosom of our country, of an anomalous race of beings, the most debased upon earth, who neither enjoy the blessings of freedom, nor are yet in the bonds of slavery, is a great national evil, which every friend of his country most deeply deplores. The idea of emancipating our slaves, and permitting them to remain within the limits of the U. S. whether as a measure of humanity or of policy, is most decisively reprobated by universal public sentiment. If we place a man in that condition in life, in which there neither is, nor in the nature of things can be, a motive to honest and honorable exertion, we have inflicted upon him, the highest degree of injury, which one human being can inflict upon another—we have presented the most irresistible temptation to crime and vice—and placed before him a yawning gulf which it is wholly impossible he can avoid. Such is the condition of that class who have been so unfortunate (for I certainly deem it a misfortune both to themselves and to others) as to be emancipated, and yet permitted to remain in the country. They constitute a large mass of human beings, who hang as a vile excrescence upon society—the objects of a low debasing envy to our slaves, and to ourselves of universal suspicion and distrust. Tax your utmost powers of imagination, and you cannot conceive one motive to honorable effort, which can animate the bosom, or give impulse to the conduct of a free-black in this country. Let him toil from youth to age in the honorable pursuit of wisdom—let him store his mind with the most valuable researches of science and literature—and let him add to a highly gifted and cultivated intellect, a piety pure, undefiled, and “unspotted from the world”—it is all nothing: he would not be received into the very lowest walks of society. If we were constrained to admire so uncommon a being, our very admiration would mingle with disgust, because, in the physical organization of his frame, we meet an insurmountable barrier even to an approach to social intercourse, and in the

Egyptian color, which nature has stamped upon his features, a principle of repulsion, so strong as to forbid the idea of a communion either of interest or of feeling, as utterly abhorrent. Whether these feelings are founded in reason or not, we will not now enquire—perhaps they are not. But education and habit, and prejudice have so firmly riveted them upon us, that they have become as strong as nature itself—and to expect their removal, or even their slightest modification, would be as idle and preposterous as to expect that we could reach forth our hands, and remove the mountains from their foundations into the valleys, which are beneath them. Does any man in his senses desire this population to remain among us? If the whole community could reply, it would respond in one universal negative. To remove it from our land, and transfer it to one more congenial, is the enlightened and humane object of our Society. Is it not strange, indeed, that one man can be found, who will not lend his hand and heart to further a scheme at once so benevolent and politic? If this were a stationary evil, which, in progress of time, would not become more burdensome than at present, we might possibly bear it—but if we reflect that every year makes it more and more alarming, it becomes a subject of grave and serious enquiry, “what can be done to effect its removal.” The annual increase of this population is estimated at 6000—an increase of course augmenting in geometrical ratio, so long as the original number remains undiminished. Let us suppose that the American Colonization Society, by voluntary contributions, and otherwise, could raise an amount sufficient to transport this number annually to the shores of Africa. What an inestimable blessing would it confer upon America! The original number could not increase by reason of the constant subtraction; but in the course of nature, it would greatly diminish by death, and those other infirmities which belong to humanity, so that in twenty-five years, when, by the ordinary rule of duplication, the whole ought to be doubled, the original amount would in fact be reduced to almost nothing. And yet the sum necessary for this purpose, is not great; \$20 being the cost of transportation for one individual, then \$120,000 would cover the cost of transportation of the whole increase of the free-black population in the country. Inconsiderable as this sum is, compared with the greatness of the object in view, it is a subject of deep regret to the friends of the Society, that heretofore their whole resources have fallen very greatly beneath it. I would therefore, Mr. President, respectfully take leave to suggest to you the urgent necessity of a speedy and continued concert of action on the part of the Branch Societies of Virginia, whereby our plan of Colonization in all its bearings may be submitted to the consideration of our Legislature, and the pecuniary aid of the State be earnestly invoked in its support—our cause can only fail to prosper, because the public mind, being deluded and misinformed as to its purpose, we cannot reasonably expect the aid of the public funds. Let the

truth be told to the world, and we have nothing to fear, because "Truth is mighty and will prevail."

But let us pursue this train of reasoning a little further. I have expressed the belief in another part of this address, (in the truth of which I have the most implicit confidence) that whenever the primary object of the Colonization Society shall have been effected, by the removal from our country, of its free colored population, the farther demand of the Society for subjects of transportation, will always be supplied by voluntary manumission. *Supposing this assumption to be a truth*, let us speculate a little as to what might be the effects of this Society, if the public mind were duly awakened to its purposes. The whole population of the United States, is estimated at something more than 12,000,000 of human beings. The relative proportions of white and black population are as ten to two. If we could transport annually to the shores of Africa, an amount of black population exactly equal to its increase (which is about 50,000 a year) while the whites were left to multiply uninterruptedly, then at the end of twenty-five years (the period of duplication) the result would be thus: The white population will have increased to its full amount, and perhaps to a greater, by reason of the vacuum formed in society by the withdrawal of the increase of the blacks, while the black population, which cannot increase, or rather, whose increase is constantly taken off, will be most sensibly diminished, so that the relative proportions between these two classes will no longer be as ten to two, but actually, or nearly, as twenty to one. If this process were continued a second term of duplication, it would produce the extraordinary result of 40 white men to one black in the country—a state of things in which we should not only cease to feel the burdens which now hang so heavily upon us, but actually regard the poor African as an object of curiosity, and not uneasiness. This purpose can be effected (*always supposing that the demands of the Society for transportation will be supplied by voluntary emancipation*) by an annual expenditure of \$1,000,000. This sum can be raised by a contribution of 10 cents a head upon our white population. How paltry the sum! How grand the object! If the attention of all the Legislatures of the slave-holding States, could be duly awakened on the subject, their appropriations, added to the voluntary offerings of the patriot and philanthropist, would amply meet the requisite expenditure. Why should we doubt it? We hear the evils of slavery echoed from north to south—from east to west. The universal voice of the nation is heard lamenting the curse, which has been entailed upon us, without our wish or agency, by our ancestors. Is it an empty sound—an idle profession, without meaning? Let us not libel the virtue and goodness of our country by so unworthy a supposition—let us strive to make known the principles of our Society, and the purposes it seeks to effect, and we may then confidently expect that cheering and animating support which a good cause always receives from a great people.

We desire not to trespass upon your patience. One word of the probable influences of this Society upon poor, miserable, neglected Africa; and we shall have closed this address. There was a time, in remote antiquity, when Africa ranked pre-eminent among the nations of the earth—when Greece borrowed her noblest arts of Egypt, and Carthage gave laws to the commerce of the world. There was a time when this ancient mistress of the seas stood in bold and gallant array against the mighty power of Rome—and History, upon one of its noblest pages, tells of the unconquerable spirit of Hannibal, and presents the combined qualities of the scholar and the hero, in the person of her gallant, but unfortunate Juba. These days of her pristine glory have long been forgotten. The curse of some avenging spirit seems to have rested upon her bosom, blighting her faculties, and paralyzing her energies—and her subsequent history, has been one dark, dreary, monotonous tale of sorrow, of suffering and of crime; to which, in the annals of time, we may vainly look for a parallel. Who among the nations of the earth have most contributed to this work of horror and of desolation? We forbear to speak of others. But candor wrings from us the reluctant acknowledgment, (and we blush to make it) that in the earlier days of America, when she was yet an appendage to the crown of England, her hands were most deeply imbrued in the innocent blood of helpless, unoffending Africans. The odium belongs not to our ancestors, however, so much as to that horrid system of English policy, which in our colonial days, gave the sanction of law, to the exercise of the accursed slave-trade. But we have been accessories, though unwilling ones, to the sufferings of Africa—and there rests upon us an obligation, paramount to all others, to endeavor to repair the injuries we have done, by some act of retributive justice. The obligation is not less imperative, because it belongs to that class of "imperfect" moral duties, which being addressed to our reason and honor, is incapable of being enforced by physical authority. We have done deep and lasting injury to Africa—and surely, there is a peculiar fitness, a moral grandeur and sublimity, in the thought of turning, *though late*, and sending back by her own people, whom we have so long held in bondage, those glad tidings of christianity and civilization, which may humanize her degraded sons—may call them from their idolatry, and teach them to rear up temples to the God of the Universe.

We may not reasonably expect these grand results from the *immediate* action of the Colonization Society. In that noble institution, we have laid the corner-stone of the edifice—to our posterity it belongs to perfect the noble fabric. It is a pebble, let fall into the wide ocean of African desolation, the circumference of whose undulations will widen and widen, till it has encompassed the whole continent within its range. It is a Promethean spark, to give life and animation to a land of darkness and error; and the day will come, when its light shall be seen even from the Cape

of Good Hope to the shores of the Mediterranean. Let us not abandon these high and honorable hopes as vain and illusive, because their fulfillment lies in distant prospect before us. Let us not abandon a work of such brilliant future promise, because difficulties and perplexities hang upon its progress. But let our arms be nerved by the obstacles which oppose us—and let us give to the world the proud assurance, that in whatever exigency she may be placed, whether in defending herself against the invasions of foreign hostility, or in carrying on her grand purposes of philanthropy and patriotism, America will always retain her wonted supremacy—and being first in the freedom of her Government and the happiness of her people, she will also be first in the magnanimity of her plans, and the ardor with which she pursues them.

Colony of Liberia.

We have been gratified to see the following notice of the Colonization Society translated from a Review published in France. We know that the Society is attracting attention and awakening interest in England. Why should not the good in these countries unite in a great scheme for the deliverance and civilization of Africa? Worthily might all Christians engage in such a work. To enlighten a Continent, and elevate a whole race, is an enterprise which the Powers and Princes of Europe might feel proud to accomplish.

(Translated for the *Journal of Commerce* from the *Paris Revue Encyclopedique*,)

Robert Finley, a venerable clergyman of New Jersey, laid the foundation of the Colonization Society, in a meeting at Washington, 1816. Many Members of Congress, persuaded by his argument and invited by his zeal, supported his project. Agents were sent to Africa to determine on what part of the Western Coast they should select a site for the intended Colony. During the five first years nothing seemed to encourage their efforts. The American Agents had no experience. The natives with whom they treated for lands, were deceitful in their bargains. A climate hostile to the whites carried off most of those engaged in the enterprise and the unexpected attacks of the natives, added to their calamities. At different times the Colony was near being entirely ruined for ever, and the small number of Colonists who remained, were reduced to the most frightful distress, and were even obliged in 1821, to remove to the Colony of Sierra Leone.

These successive disasters did not discourage the Society. In the year 1821, they sent two new Agents who bought of the natives a territory to which was subsequently given the characteristic name of *Liberia*. This terri-

tory, whose central point is Cape Mesurado or Montserado, is situate 5 deg. N. of the equator; and 250 miles S. of Sierra Leone. It extends along the coast to the length of about 150 miles, and reaches into the interior, one day's journey, or from 20 to 30 miles. It is separated from the interior by a girdle of woodland. Rivers, some of considerable size, water the country throughout. The soil is extremely fertile, and abounds in all the productions of tropical climates. The native tribes, degraded and wasted by the slave trade, are too feeble to oppose a serious barrier to the progress of the Colony. Nine years have elapsed since the purchase of the Colony. It contains a population of about 2,000, who live in their own houses, and on farms which they themselves cultivate, and they perform the various duties of an agricultural and commercial people.

The chief city, *Monrovia*, so called in honor of the President, is situated on Cape Montserado, containing about 90 houses and stores, three churches, and 700 inhabitants. The houses are generally well built, and of a pleasant appearance. This city is 70 feet above the sea. The streets, 100 feet wide, cross at right angles. At this elevation the inhabitants enjoy a refreshing sea breeze. The temperature is mild and equable. The thermometer does not vary more than from 68 deg. to 87 deg. The harbor of Monrovia is formed by the mouth of the river of Montserado.—It is convenient and suitable for vessels of moderate dimensions. The commerce of Monrovia, a city essentially commercial, is already considerable, and increases yearly. Some individuals have acquired by this means, a fortune of from 15,000 to \$20,000. Seven miles north of the outlet of Montserado is the river *Saint Paul's*. Here is the colony of *Caldwell*, abounding in productions of all kinds. This city, after the plan of many American villages, has only one street, a mile and a half long, and planted with two rows of banana and plantain trees. This agricultural establishment is flourishing.

Between Caldwell and Monrovia is another settlement of 30 families.—On the opposite side of the bay of *Stockton* live 400 Africans, taken from slave ships. Finally, 25 miles N. E. of Monrovia, is *Millsburgh*, containing 200 inhabitants, and increasing by new colonists. It has peculiar advantages. The soil is as fertile as that of Caldwell, and many navigable streams enable it to become the medium of commerce between the interior and the sea coast. The forest around contains excellent timber.

The supreme government has as yet been in the hands of the Society. The Colonial Agent is recognized as Governor. No means are neglected to habituate them to republican forms and the spirit of liberty. The elections are annual for Magistrates, and sometimes are much contested.—A court of justice, composed of the Agent and two Judges, whose jurisdiction extends over the whole Colony, assembles monthly at Monrovia. The crimes generally, are theft, committed, with few exceptions by the natives who are admitted in the limits of the Colony. The judgments are decided by jury, with all possible formality.

Three documents contain the political and civil legislation of Liberia. The first is the Act of Constitution. It grants them rights as in the United States. The 5th Art. prohibits all slavery in the Colony. Art. 6th declares the common law to be that of the United States. The 2d document regulates the civil forms of Government. By Art. 15, censors are instituted to guard the public morals; to report the idle and vagabonds, and to bring to legal investigation all that can injure the prosperity of the Colony. The 3d legislative document is a code of procedure and punishment extracted from American digests. Experience has shown that those three pieces are sufficient for the present state of the Colony to preserve the public order and the interests of the citizen.

The Colonists are remarkable for morality and religious feelings. An American Captain says that during the three weeks he passed in the Colony, he saw no one drunk, nor heard an oath. Another who had lived seven years in Liberia, says he saw only one fight, which was provoked by a political quarrel with a black from Sierra Leone. To prevent intemperance, \$300 are required for a license to sell liquor. Many blacks are engaged in religious instruction, and some have more than ordinary intelligence. The education of children is retarded by the want of suitable teachers. A society is forming in America to obviate this difficulty. A public library is established at Monrovia, and a journal is published which has 800 subscribers.

The position of the Colony, situate at the central point of a long extent of sea coast, and enabled to establish relations of trade with the interior, opens prospects of great commerce. The articles of export are rice, palm oil, ivory, gold, shells, iron, and other articles, that increasing civilization shows them the use of. The Colonists possess some boats, and are engaged in the carrying trade between Cape Montserado and the Factories along the shore, under the direction of the Government. Several large vessels will be sent to the United States to establish their reputation on a larger scale, as soon as they shall be enabled to sail under the American flag. The exports of one year have amounted to \$70,000. Every day brings new adventurers to the opening mart. The Colony will soon have establishments on the coast and in the interior; her ships will traverse the sea under a flag that pirates will not dare attack. Let us imagine the epoch in which the productions of the climate shall be cultivated by thousands of laborious Colonists, and will grow in abundance on one of the most fertile regions of the Globe. What a vast field for commercial enterprise! Gums, spices, dyewoods, coffee, indigo, sugar, and other productions of tropical climes, will reach the markets of America and Europe, and these two countries will send in exchange to the shores of Africa, the products of art and manufacture.

Agriculture has made but little progress yet in the Colony. Many emigrants cannot wait for the slow return of agricultural industry, and

prefer mercantile speculation. Yet the advantages of the older merchants in trade, will diminish the chances of success to the new comers, and they will turn their attention to agriculture. Already the farmers of Caldwell hold agricultural meetings to discuss the best methods of tilling.

A no less important object is the defence of the Colony. Surrounded by an avaricious and savage people, who pay no respect to treaties, they must think of the means of defence. They have six volunteer uniform companies of 500 men, which compose their national militia. The Government has 20 field pieces and 1000 muskets. The natives, who had already received many checks, when the Colony was weak, will not now dare to attack it. Their security on the sea shore is not so perfect. Although the Cape is commanded by a fort, two or three well armed privateers might do great injury, should they attack when no English or American vessel is in port. The miserable freebooters who infest the coast have vowed eternal hatred to the Colony. The Society ought then to hasten the fortifications.

In short, the attempts for colonization made by other nations and in other circumstances offer few cases of such prosperity in so short a time. Notwithstanding the numerous obstacles and limited means of action, the Colony of Liberia has been based on solid foundations, which exhibit guaranties for the future, and indicate sure success. Its resources will suffice for the wants of a large nation, and the larger part of the blacks of the United States, will find honorable and sure means of existence. Should we compare Liberia with Sierra Leone, it will be to the advantage of the former. The British Government have expended vast sums for a precarious and ill-directed establishment, where the blacks are yet half slaves, and despised by the white population. The United States have done nothing for the Colony. The persevering efforts and donations of individuals, have produced the happy results prescribed. So true is it, that individuals can act cheaper and more effectually than Governments!

In the first line of benefactors, we put Jehudi Ashmun, who died 1828, a victim of his zeal. On a more elevated theatre, and in a civilized country, he would have acquired the renown of a great man. On his arrival in 1822, he found the Colony on the eve of ruin, without defence, without laws, delivered to anarchy and despair. He changed degraded beings into free citizens, became the arbiter of their quarrels, fortified Monrovia, excited a military spirit, led them on to battle, against an enemy thirty times his number, and all this while suffering with a burning fever. His shattered health compelled his return to his native land, where he devoted the remainder of his life to the cause he had embraced. Honor to Ashmun! Be thy name placed beside Las Casas, Vincent de Paul, Howard, and Clarkson! When Africa shall rise from her degradation, she will raise altars to thy memory, as did Greece to Cecrops and Theseus.

Unhappy experience has shown that the whites cannot endure the cli-

mate. Nearly thirty Agents, who have been employed by the Society, have died. The blacks are not exposed to the same danger. Most of them from Georgia, the two Carolinas, and Virginia, have not had even the attacks of fever, which the new comers experience during the first month of their arrival. The Western coast of Africa is not periodically desolated by pest as Turkey, nor by Cholera Morbus as the Indies, nor by Malaria as the Antilles.



Address

Of the Female Colonization Society of Georgetown.

[This address merits the solemn attention and regard of all the Benevolent Ladies of the United States. How much might they accomplish, by efforts and prayers for Africa! They have influence, which may, and should be felt in every community, in every village of the land. Let them yield to the impulses of their benevolent feeling, and the funds and prosperity of the Colonization Society, will soon be increased ten fold.]

The Managers of the Female Auxiliary Colonization Society of Georgetown, presume respectfully and affectionately, to address those Ladies into whose hands these lines may chance to fall, upon a subject which is dear, both to the philanthropist and the christian. It is not a wish to render themselves conspicuous, which induces them thus to come forward, but because the locality of their situation places the objects of the American Colonization Society before them in such a manner as to excite feelings probably unknown to those at a distance. The eye affects the heart.

When some noble edifice is erecting, the owner does not rejoice in the beauty, progress, and completion of one part more than another—he wishes to see a symmetry in all. So will the enlightened Christian exult to see the temple of the Lord rising on every side, and entire in every part. We consider the American Colonization Society as one noble part of that edifice. It contemplates not only the benefit of a most miserable part of our race, but, in its completion, the conversion of Africa to the knowledge of the true God, and correct faith and practice. And is there not here, Christian sisters, an object worthy of our most vigorous efforts, as well as enlarged desires? Who that thinks of the coloured people in any part of the world,

will not engage in this work? Can the heart of female tenderness view it without the most painful emotions? To speak fully of the wrongs and injuries brought upon this unhappy people, is a task surpassing our ability, and happily, not necessary.— Able pens have told their story, and though undoubtedly the description falls far short of the reality, yet the melancholy tale is engraven as with the point of a diamond upon the historic page, to tell the sins of man to the latest generation of time.— The researches of a Clarkson have disclosed scenes, at the view of which the blood congeals around the trembling heart. The venerable Philips has depicted sufferings among the Hottentots, at which the human soul revolts. And many others, in this day of Christian enterprise, call so loud that their voice will be heard.

To put a stop to these things, (and they must and will be stopped, for the millennial morning is near,) the efficiency of God is necessary, but it is our high privilege, and one for which we ought to be most sincerely thankful, that in any way we may be co-workers with Him.

But there is another consideration which should have its proper weight. Their sufferings are but a minor evil. The moral degradation to which they are subjected, is much more deplorable. This, like the cold dews of a lethargic death, comes over them unperceived. Of this, those who reside among them, are the daily witnesses. Has not experience proved that men, without instruction, and the means and motives of improvement, will become degraded, and yield to temptation and vice? What were the Israelites when they came out of Egypt? Did they not display characters which many would have said were formed and intended by their Creator for subjection and nothing else? Yet this people were descended from the best and most enlightened then in the world. And in that nation, at that time, dwelt the true church of God, and it existed no where else. Yet their circumstances had so debased them, that they could not even bear a little hunger without wishing again to return that they might sit by the fleshpots of Egypt.— And the children of the people brought thus low, were some whose standing in the high places of antiquity rivalled their contemporaries, and far surpassed those of modern days.

We do not pretend to present the subject fully, but may we not address our sisters of the United States upon the strength of what others have said and written, and ask them to engage in the work of rescuing Africa from her misery, and introducing her to the light of truth, and the benefits of civil liberty and civilization. To those who are familiar with the transactions and success of the American Colonization Society, nothing need be said of its merits. It pleads before the christian public in a manner stronger than by words. Its friends may well challenge history to show the colony settled with as few evils as Liberia. Did not most of the early colonists of our own country prove themselves more prone to misrule, anarchy and faction, than these people, from whom on account of their former situation, we should have expected nothing else?

Should any be disposed to say, what can we do? we answer: Let Societies be formed, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, and in this way, its funds may be augmented. Ladies may also assist in disseminating knowledge of the Society, and its transactions, to those who are ignorant, and often it may be in their power to conciliate the minds of those unfriendly to the object, and those who are so situated as to render it practicable, may do much by enlightening and instructing the people of colour, and by this means leading them to see their own interest in this important concern; especially should the knowledge of God and their duty to him, be communicated to their darkened minds. The importance of imparting through Sunday Schools, and by other means, a knowledge of their duty to God, to each other, and to their fellow creatures, cannot be too deeply or too extensively realized, and we hope that our christian sisters in every part of the land will feel it to be both a privilege and a pleasure, to engage earnestly and perseveringly in this pious work. Thousands of these unfortunate people might by judicious instructions be made better in their present condition, and prepared for happiness and usefulness in Africa. Without such instructions, we look in vain to them for the fruits of social virtue, or of the Christian life.

Christian Sisters, our time for work on earth is short. When we just glance at the objects with which Society now abounds, and think as a christian will, of their magnitude, we shall easily

feel that we have no time to delay—nor to trifle away in frivolous employments. The wheel of time moves with rapidity.—The dead work not. So great a part of our acquaintance, now sleep in dust, that many can say the greatest part of our Society is in eternity. When we shall be summoned before God; will it not be gratifying to look back upon some object performed worthy of an intelligent being—of a philanthropist—of a follower of Christ? And though we shall never be able to challenge reward for works, yet will not the warm bosom of benevolence glow with a purer fire, if we can be the means of alleviating human misery, of raising intellectual beings from a state next to brutal ignorance, but most of all, of leading such beings into the path of duty, and directing their wandering steps to the path which leads to eternal happiness.



Extracts from Correspondence.

Within a few weeks past, we have received many interesting letters. In this number we commence the publication of some extracts, which will show at least that there is much zeal and hope and liberality among the friends of the Society. Let all the friends of this Institution, and especially those in the Southern States, feel that these efforts should be redoubled—that the crisis calls for immediate and great exertions—that it is time for the union of all hands and hearts in this Patriotic and Christian work.

From Rt. Rev. Bishop Meade.

I send you two notes of one hundred dollars each, also eighty-five dollars in three notes, making in all \$285, for the Colonization Society, being the collections for the last Fourth of July, from the Chapel Congregation of Frederick county, Va.

From a Gentleman in North Carolina.

Matters are in progress here for forming a Colonization Society. We have now upwards of forty subscribers, from one to five dollars per annum. The most influential and active gentlemen of the place, are its decided friends. As soon as the sickly season is over, you may expect to hear of a splendid Society here.

From a Gentleman in New Jersey.

As Secretary of the Morris county Colonization Society, Auxiliary, &c. I enclose you a check (*certified*) upon the State Bank at Morris, for four hundred and thirteen dollars sixty-seven cents.

Three hundred and thirteen dollars sixty-seven cents of this sum, are the funds collected by our Society, in the year ending the 4th July, 1831. The balance, \$100, is enclosed to you by the direction of Peter A. Johnson, Esq. of this place, who will inform you how it is to be appropriated.

Mr. Johnson adds in a note:

I calculate the \$100 named as from me, to be appropriated, first, \$50 as my subscription for the purchase of a Ship, and \$50 for the purpose of aiding in building a Presbyterian Church in Liberia. As the first subscription has been standing a long time; I fear that the \$20,000 will not very soon be made up, you will therefore use this for that or any other general purposes of the Society, as you may think best; and also, if the other \$50 should not be needed for the Church, then you will apply that also in the same way as the first.

From a Gentleman in Vermont.

I herewith transmit to you seven dollars. Five dollars was contributed by the people of my charge, after a sermon delivered on the 3d July; I have added one, which I intend to do annually, for the benefit of the American Colonization Society.

I rejoiced at the formation of your noble Society, and looked upon it as designed of God, ultimately to relieve this country of the burden of its colored population; while at the same time it would entirely destroy the slave-trade, and christianize Africa. I feel it to be my duty to pray for the success of your Society publicly on the Sabbath. I believe that God will make it instrumental of introducing the day of millenial glory upon Africa. May he hasten it in his time.

It has occurred to me that a Society might be formed (in our large cities) of free people of color intending to emigrate to Liberia. Let it be called, the Colored Freeman's Emigrating Society; and connected with this, let there be a Savings Bank, in which those who wish to go to Liberia may deposite, from

time to time, such sums as they can spare, to be paid over to them at the time of their embarkation, to defray the expense of the voyage, and one or two month's seasoning at the Colony, and, if they please, a small sum for necessary purchases when in the land of their fathers. There are many colored men in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and other large cities, who, in a short time, might easily save enough from their daily earnings, to carry themselves out to Africa, without calling upon the public to aid them. This would create a spirit of independence, and conduce to habits of economy. If colored men of respectability and piety would engage in this thing, it would do away many prejudices from the minds of our colored people. The free blacks in our large cities are as well paid for their labor generally, as the whites. They could, by a little economy, soon save sufficient to render them comfortable at the Colony, and would feel a peculiar satisfaction in helping themselves.—When a sufficient number were ready to leave for Liberia, they might charter a vessel, and when arrived at the Colony, make their purchases, or be assigned lands by the Colonial Government, or employ themselves in that way which will best advance their own and the Colony's interest.

Living as I do, in an obscure country parish, little acquainted with the maxims of political economy, and what plans would best succeed in the melioration of the black man's condition, I submit this to you, who have a better opportunity of judging of its merits, and of determining whether such a Society would essentially aid the Colonization Society or not. If it be practicable, it will have this merit, that every one who pays his own passage to Liberia, would at the same time leave what the public must have paid for him, to another who is unable to pay for himself—perhaps some emancipated slave.

From a Gentleman in Massachusetts.

I have thought proper to enclose to you \$50, which we collected in the College Chapel, on the 4th inst. It will be gratifying to you to know, that the young gentlemen of College take much interest in your Society, and will probably do you much service when they come into public life.

The pamphlet issued by the Massachusetts Society, containing a brief statement of facts relative to the Colony at Liberia,

&c., must, I think, have been very useful, in enabling Clergymen and others to prepare addresses for the last Anniversary. I trust that something similar will appear every year.

From a Gentleman in Maryland.

SCHOOL CONTRIBUTIONS. It would not, I suppose, be necessary for me to say that I am particularly friendly to the Colonization Society, even were this unaccompanied with a small offering from a number of youths of my school. Upon my suggestion, a subscription paper was circulated, somewhere about the Fourth of July, by which \$11 50 were obtained, which I now remit by check payable to Richard Smith, Esq. or order, as a Fourth of July offering from the youth of Prospect Hill School.

The sum, it is true, is small, but not on that account to be despised. The ocean is composed of drops; were all to do in similar measure, your treasury would be filled.

The effect, however, of this little sum is not to be measured by its present amount—it may have an important prospective bearing, by way of example to others, to go and do likewise—and be the means of leading these youth to think more upon the subject, and preparing them to do more hereafter than they might otherwise have done.

I implied, in the beginning, my dear sir, that I was particularly friendly to your Society. Such is indeed the fact. Of all the parts of the mighty benevolent machinery of the present day, none but the Bible Society takes, in my estimation, precedence of yours. May God prosper it more abundantly than we should even dare to ask, and bless and direct you and all its Managers by His infinite wisdom.

From a Clergyman in Ohio.

According to a suggestion in the African Repository, we collected the children of the Sabbath Schools within the bounds of my congregation, and listed their contribution to the American Colonization Society. It amounted to \$8 62 $\frac{1}{2}$. The balance, \$8 37 $\frac{1}{2}$, was taken up from the congregation. When you give credit for the above in the Repository, please be particular to accredit the children of Salem Sabbath School Union with the above amount, \$8 62 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the congregation of Salem with the balance, \$8 37 $\frac{1}{2}$. Yours, with ardent desires for the success of your enterprise.

From a Gentleman in Philadelphia.

The above sum of \$16, was collected on the 4th July, at the Monthly Concert of Prayer, — Presbyterian Ch. of this City.

True, it is but a trifle; but we are a poor people, consisting mostly of laboring people, and we have many objects of high importance demanding our aid. Yet if every Church in our land would but contribute an equal sum annually, (and where is there *one* that could not?) the grand object of the Colonization Society would soon be accomplished.

Intelligence.

We copy the following notice from Niles' Weekly Register, and invite to it the attention of all candid and reflecting men. We are glad that Mr. Niles intends to favor the public with his views on the subject of African Colonization, as it may truly be said that light falls on every subject which he touches.

SERVILE INSURRECTIONS, &c.—We have great pleasure in saying that the report of the destruction of Wilmington, N. C. by the negroes, was altogether erroneous, though apprehended at Raleigh when the account came away. Excessive agitation prevailed in that city—the men were under arms, and the women and children half distracted by their fears; and thus it was in several parts of North Carolina, and the people hastily prepared themselves to encounter reported *armies of slaves!* Certain suspicious movements took place in some of the counties—and *terror* exaggerated every thing. Martial law was proclaimed at Wilmington and other places—various conspiracies are supposed to have been discovered, and a considerable number of blacks have been arrested. Duplin, Sampson, Wayne, New Hanover, Jones and Lenoir counties, would seem to have been the seats of “organized” conspirators! Reports of murders were numerous—17 families, (it was positively said) being massacred in Jones county! The women were much agitated, and a fearful looking to events, with a greediness to hear tales of horror, (as is always the case under such circumstances) seized the men; but after all, it does not appear that the slaves committed any excesses—that any person was murdered; but the unhappy belief that a general rising of the blacks was planned, must long keep the people in a very embarrassing and distressed condition. Business was beginning to resume its wonted course, but the white people, every where, rested on their arms. Every free negro at Raleigh had been arrested and examined—and some were ordered to leave the city, because they could not give a good account of their mode of subsistence: but it has not yet been stated, we think, that any *free negro*, either in Virginia or North Carolina, has been found guilty of a participation in

the outrages contemplated or committed. This, surely, is much to the credit of this class of persons. A company of U. S. troops from fortress Monroe had arrived at Newbern, to protect that place and neighborhood.

The trials, because of the late insurrection in Virginia, were yet going on—12 or 15 have been executed, some sentenced to transportation, and a few recommended to mercy, and about 30 yet remained for examination. No appearance of concert among these had manifested itself. The negro confined in Baltimore jail, was not “general Nat,” as reported—but charged with horse stealing and sent to Washington. The Governor of Virginia has offered a reward of \$500 for Nat. The actual number of whites slaughtered in Southampton is 55—chiefly women and children, and in the most fiend-like manner. Much alarm had existed in several other counties of Virginia, and many negroes had been arrested. There were eight *convictions* in Sussex. The white people had very generally armed themselves, and many volunteer companies have been formed.

We earnestly sympathize with our fellow-citizens in their agitations, as well as because of their actual sufferings. The general cry now is, “something *must* be done!” What *can* be done? Much might have been effected by the Colonization Society, and may be, if those most interested shall *heartily* take up the subject—released from their newly-formed constitutional scruples, and willing to make some personal sacrifices to the general safety and the public peace. Years, perhaps, must pass away before the people in the lower country of the south will feel that same confidence in the security of their wives and little ones, which they lately entertained; every idle rumor—every movement among the slaves, however harmless in itself, will embarrass and distress them—and “*something must be done!*” Yet the brig Criterion, which lately sailed from Norfolk for Liberia, carried out only 46 emigrants. The lives of many very valuable and much esteemed persons of color have been sacrificed to the climate, or rather, *present condition* of the Colony—so were thousands of lives sacrificed in the first settlements of the United States—and so it is in the building up of almost every new Colony—chiefly caused, perhaps, by the want of those means of subsistence and comfort which peculiar circumstances demand. The present inhabitants of Liberia enjoy good health, and are prosperous; and as better accommodations are provided for new-comers, the mortality among them will decline. A comparatively small sum of money appropriated to the improvement of the neighboring country, such as the draining or filling up of low places, might do for *Monrovia* what such things have done for *Baltimore*—once regarded as among the most unhealthy places in the union.—Let the way be prepared, that humane owners of slaves shall not feel themselves checked in manumitting them, that they may have a country and a home—and become *men*. Enough, under favorable circumstances, might be removed for a few successive years—if young fe-

males were encouraged to go—to keep the whole colored population *in check*. The means of the government and people are surely equal to this, and the change would be so gradual that its effects would hardly be felt, consisting chiefly in the *advance of the whites*, and the greater spread and more liberal emancipation of the blacks; which latter has a strong tendency to diminish their number, or, at least, to prevent its increase.—Some hard cases might grow out of this operation—but the present awful and severe domestic trade in slaves would be reduced in its amount, and the good far overbalance the evil attendant on the project. We cannot consent to any proceeding which shall inflict additional oppressions on the people of color—but late events will run into many *new severities*, unless some plan is devised to quiet the apprehensions of the whites. Regarding this subject as highly important, we intend to revive certain remarks that we made upon it twelve years ago, and discuss it at some length. We have reached a period when “something must be done;” as well to give security to the white population, as prevent the imposition of new hardships on colored persons.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING IN LONDON.—We have just received the Anti-slavery Reporter of May 9. It contains an account of an anti-slavery meeting at Exeter Hall in London. “This,” the Reporter informs us, “was the most numerous meeting of the friends of the anti-slavery cause probably ever yet assembled in England under one roof. The new and spacious hall where it met, and which is capable of containing nearly three thousand persons, was filled to overflowing long before the proceedings commenced; and multitudes went away without being able to obtain admittance.” The meeting was successively addressed by Lord Suffield, the chairman, Mr. Buxton, Sir James Mackintosh, Dr. Lushington, Rev. Daniel Wilson, Mr. O’Connell, Mr. Shiel, Mr. Pownall, Rev. J. Burnett, Rev. R. Watson, Mr. Evans, Mr. George Stephen, and Rev. J. W. Cunningham. These addresses were all animated and some of them impassioned and eloquent.

From what passed at this meeting we infer, that though the present ministry is in favor of the entire extinction of slavery, they are not prepared for the measure of immediate abolition. There can, however, be no doubt, that measures for the gradual abolition of slavery throughout the British empire will be proposed, with the sanction of the ministry, at the present session of Parliament, and in all probability be carried.

We offer no apology to our readers for so frequently calling their attention to anti-slavery proceedings in Great Britain. If we could suppose that American citizens cared nothing for the wrongs and sufferings of the negroes in the West Indies, there is another point of view, in which it cannot be denied that the subject has an intense interest in this country. We refer to the effect which the abolition of slavery in the W. Indies may produce upon the black population of our Southern States.—*C. Register.*

THE SLAVE TRADE.—Christians and philanthropists are too apt to imagine that their work is almost done when it is only begun. The slave trade, for example, which many suppose has been every where abolished for years, there is reason to believe is still carried on to almost as great an extent as ever. It has been recently stated in the papers, that an association of merchants at Nantz, in France, had undertaken to supply the island of Cuba with thirty thousand fresh negro slaves annually! And in Brazil, it is well known, that for several years past, the importations have even exceeded this number! Respecting Brazil, Dr. Walsh, in the second volume of his Notices of Brazil, just published, says:

In 1820, the number of slaves imported into Rio, was 15,020; but in 1828, they increased to the immense number of 43,555; and calculating on the number imported for the first quarter, it was supposed that 52,600 would enter the port of Rio alone before the expiration of 1829. In the year 1806, the number imported into the whole country amounted only to 38,000. Thus, while we in England imagined that the traffic was nearly extinguished in all christian countries, it was increasing in one town alone, in a proportion frightful beyond all comparison, and that in a free constitutional state, under the new order of things. There is now, however, such a glut of human flesh in the markets of Rio, that it has become an unprofitable drug. Ten years' credit is allowed to the purchaser.—Many speculators have been ruined by their unholy importation.

The following statements are condensed from Dr. W.'s book:

The number of blacks, and mulatto offspring of blacks, in Brazil, is now estimated at two millions, five hundred thousand, while the whites are but eight hundred and fifty thousand. The negro population consists, according to our author, of eight or nine castes, having no common language, and bound by no sympathetic tie. They frequently engage in feuds and combats wherein one, or even two hundred of a nation on each side are engaged. This animosity the whites cherish and endeavor to keep alive, as intimately connected with their own safety. Dr. Walsh mentions, as an eye-witness, that the superiority of the colored population is not greater in number than it is in physical powers. The blacks and mulattoes both are remarkably vigorous and athletic. The preponderance of the black population is a subject of deep alarm, and the dangers of its increase has reconciled many Brazilians to the speedy abolition of the slave trade. The number of free colored people in the country is already very considerable. It is calculated there are 160,000 free blacks, and 430,000 free mulattoes. 'They are,' says Dr. W. 'generally speaking, well conducted and industrious persons, and compose indiscriminately different orders of the community. There are among them merchants, farmers, doctors, lawyers, priests, and officers of different ranks. Every considerable town in the interior has regiments composed of them; and I saw at Villa Rica, two corps of them, one consisting of four companies of free blacks, and the other of seven companies of mulattoes.' A law exists in

Brazil, by which a slave is entitled to manumission at the end of ten years; but it is a dead letter. To enforce it would be to ensure the speedy destruction of the whites.

FORMATION OF AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.—An Auxiliary Colonization has recently been formed at West Union, Adams County, Ohio, called "The Adams County Auxiliary to the American Colonization Society."

General JOSEPH DARLENTON, *President.*

Rev. JOHN P. VANDYKE, *{ Vice-Presidents.*

Rev. JOHN MEEK,

GEORGE COLLINGS, *Cor. Sec.*

JOSEPH RIGGS, *Rec. Sec.*

DAVID MURRAY, *Sen. Treasurer.*

Managers.

Col. John Kincaid,	Major John M'Clanahan,
Robert H. Wood,	Levi E. Rodgers,
Thomas Kirker.	

The New Richmond Colonization Society, Auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, in Clermont County, Ohio, was formed July 4th, 1830. The following is the list of officers:

Doctor JOHN G. ROGERS, *President.*

DAVID JONES, *Vice-President.*

CHARLES W. SWAIN, *Secretary and Correspondent.*

ROBERT PORTER, *Treasurer.*

Solicitors.

Thomas Glisson,	Caleb S. Walker,
Joseph Durham,	Dan Davis.
Levi Moss,	

MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF THE AM. COL. SOC. IN LEXINGTON, KY.—At the solicitation of Mr. Finley, Agent of the American Colonization Society, a meeting of the friends of the Society was held in the M'Chord Church, in Lexington, on the evening of Monday, the 12th instant.

Robert Wickliffe, Esq. being called to the chair, Mr. Finley announced the object of the meeting by stating that he had received instructions from the Parent Board, to exert himself to fit out a company of emigrants to Liberia the present season. He informed the meeting that fifteen slaves had been offered for this purpose, by a gentleman of Russelville, and read a letter which he had just received from another gentleman, offering fifteen more; all of whom, in both cases, are willing to go, and could be ready to embark this fall.

Mr. Finley having closed his remarks, the following resolution was offered by R. J. Breckenridge, Esq. and after a discussion of some length, in which Mr. Breckenridge, Mr. Wickliffe, and Rev. Dr. Fishback participated, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the resolution of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, to send a company of emigrants to Liberia from the Western country, and that we will lend our aid in carrying said resolution into effect.

The following resolutions offered by the Rev. Mr. Light, were also adopted.

Resolved, That it is expedient to petition the State Legislature, to encourage the emigration to Liberia, of the free people of color of Kentucky, by pecuniary aid to the American Colonization Society.

Resolved, That in furtherance of the above resolution, this meeting recommend the following petition.

B. O. PEERS, *Secretary*.

The petition alluded to is short, and similar in character to that of the Danville Society, published in our last number.

PROPOSED COLONIZATION OF THE NORTHERN COAST OF AFRICA.—A writer in the National Intelligencer, thinks that measures should be taken for Colonizing with free people of color, the Northern Coast of Africa. His opinion is that the country from Tangier to Tripoli is not surpassed in point of climate, fertility, and strong natural positions by any in the known world. He adds “It is, indeed, overrun by wandering tribes of Arabs; but by care in selecting and fortifying a series of colonial posts, and despatching, in case of serious difficulty with the natives, tidings to Gibraltar, Toulon, or Mahon, the rendezvous of the English, French, and American squadrons, their attacks might be timely prevented, or easily repelled. As to seizing on the whole country, should need be, there can be as little scruple on this head as in ridding our western forests of panthers and wild-eats. The French are in possession of Algiers, and doubtless if let alone, will in time extend their conquests to the borders of Egypt. Will the other great European Powers permit this? No. Will they leave it once more in the hands of its old masters? No. Will they divide it among themselves? Yes; unless they can be induced to consent to colonizing it—making it the rendezvous of all the free people of color in Christendom—aiding and protecting them in its settlement and civilization, and thus building up one great empire, from intercourse with which they will all have much to gain, and nothing to lose. In short, christianizing Africa itself. Let an active, intelligent agent be despatched forthwith to England and France—gain their consent, and the scheme is not only practicable, but sure. In half a century, the whole country, from Tangier to Tripoli, and the Mediterranean to the great Desert, will be, what it once was, the granary of southern Europe, and abound in rich, powerful, and productive cities.”

The Boston Recorder for September 23rd, contains the following just remarks.

MORTALITY OF THE EMIGRANTS AT LIBERIA.—Some individuals are disposed to consider the difficulties in founding the Colony at Liberia as altogether unprecedented, that the mortality especially has been such as to render it presumption to induce any more emigrants to go thither. Now such persons are very faint-hearted, or they must have a very slight acquaintance with the facts of history. The English attempted to colonize Virginia *four times* before they succeeded. In 1586, the whole colony after remaining one year in Virginia were transported to England. In the third attempt, the ship in which the emigrants sailed, was taken by the Spaniards and carried into Spain. In 1607, a few months after the first permanent settlement, the storehouse at Jamestown took fire, and the whole settlement, fortifications, arms, and a great part of the goods were consumed. In the same year, from May to September, *fifty* persons died. In November, Capt. John Smith, the father of the colony, was taken prisoner by the Indians. In 1610, a dreadful famine wasted the colony. This period was for many years distinguished as the *starving*

time. The colony was reduced in six months, from five hundred persons to sixty, partly by the famine and partly by the Indians. In 1617, they amounted to only 400 souls. In 1619, twelve years after the settlement, after £50,000 of the public stock had been expended, there were remaining in the colony but about 600 persons, men, women and children, and about 300 cattle, and the Virginia company was left in debt nearly £5000. Now compare these facts with what has transpired at Liberia. The colony in Africa has not experienced one-half the adversity which the Virginia emigrants experienced. Two hundred persons out of 1500, that came with John Winthrop to Boston in 1630, died in six months.

Men may sacrifice life in the pursuits of gain at Havana, at Calcutta, and at any other unhealthy spot on the globe most prodigally, and no complaint is made. But if a number of individuals fall a sacrifice in a benevolent enterprise, in an effort to pour the light of eternal life on dark and forlorn Africa, why it is a criminal waste of human life. But no, it is not thus. Ashmun lived only six years after he went to Africa, but he lived nobly. Mills lived hardly six months, but Mills lived not in vain. His example shines with no feeble lustre. His voice speaks from the depths of the Atlantic, and it will speak till Africa is free. Anderson and Lott Carey and Randall, and Skinner were soon cut down, but their names will live till time shall be no longer.

SCHOONER FOR THE COLONY.—The new and beautiful schooner which the loan generously granted by the Pennsylvania Society, has enabled the Society to build, at Baltimore, is entirely completed, and placed under the command of Capt. Abels, of Philadelphia, highly recommended by the Pennsylvania Committee for his intelligence and piety. This schooner has been named the "Margaret Mercer," in honor of a lady of Maryland, of distinguished reputation, and who to her many virtues, adds that of deep affection for the cause of the Society. Her servants, eighteen or twenty in number, were manumitted some years ago, and are now happily settled in Liberia. The schooner is expected to sail in a few days with stores, and as many emigrants as she can accommodate, for Liberia.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY, }
Washington, Sept. 29th, 1831. }

The Managers of the American Colonization Society have received information that many respectable free persons of color from the lower counties of Virginia and North Carolina have made earnest application to the Agent of the Society in Norfolk for a passage to Liberia. Desirous of meeting the wishes of these applicants, the managers, notwithstanding the recent appropriation of \$5000 towards an expedition from the Western States, have authorized a Committee in Norfolk forthwith to charter a vessel to convey thence from 150 to 200 emigrants, with the necessary supplies, to the Colony, and they now invite the aid of Auxiliary Societies, and their friends generally, for the accomplishment of this object. Another expedition may, perhaps, be despatched from Virginia, during the Autumn, should the resources of the Society justify additional expenditures. Auxiliary Societies and Agents are requested to transmit such funds as they may have or obtain, as early as convenient, to the Treasurer of the Parent Society. The Managers indulge the hope, that the friends of the Society will, at this time, use all possible means and endeavours to augment its funds.

Sonnet

TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE W. H. FITZHUGH, ESQ.

Sudden he slept—Love startled at the change,
 Saw him in death, but knew not death was there,
 So calm its power, like breath of softest air
 Soothing to slumber. But the aspect strange
 Forsaken look'd, to those who gather'd round
 That, which till now, Faith, Honour, Virtue found
 Temple with altars for each worthy guest.
 Quench'd is the flame which Genius, Friendship kept,
 Bright, pure, and constant in that generous breast.
 O'er his lov'd ashes great Virginia wept,
 And call'd him in her grief a noble son;
 Companion fit for those who whilom won
 A fadeless wreath from her illustrious hand
 And stood the glorious of her ancient band.

—~~50~~—

Contributions

*To the American Colonization Society, from 3d September,
 to 3d October, 1831.*

L. Medtart, Fredericktown, Md. as follows, viz:				
from Col. Soc. of Toms Creek Ch.	\$28	25		
Martin Hill, a donation,	2			
a friend—Emmetsburg, Maryland,	5			
Mrs. M. Graeson,	50			
the congregation of Toms Creek Ch.	5	43		
Do Piney Creek do	7	48		
Rev. Mr. Stiers' collection in Protestant Methodist Church,	4	71	—	53 37
Collection by Rev. John Winter, in Williamsport, Md.			5	
by Rev. Edward Allen, of Harmony vale, Sussex co. N. J. in Newfoundland Church,			14	
Col. Soc. of Associate Reformed Congregation of Big Spring, per John Blean, Esq. of Newville, Cumberland county, Penn. Treasurer of said Society,				100
Rev. Ethan Allen, of Dayton, Ohio, as follows—				
Collection in St. James' Church, Piqua, Miami county, Ohio, ..	59			
Asa Coleman, of said county,	1		—	10
Rev. John Whiton, of Bennington, Vt. as follows, viz:—				
Collection in his Church, Granville, New York, at which time the Presbyterian				

Church, under pastoral care of Rev. Amos Savage, Jr. attended meeting with his Society, and to- gether contributed,	12 29	
Mr. Whiton's donation,	2 71	— 15
J. F. Deadrick, Esq. Tr. Washington county, Tenn. Aux. Col. Soc. as follows:—		
Collection by Rev. L. G. Bell, Pastor of Pres. Church, at Jonesboro', Tenn. ...	\$4 11	
by Ditto, at Leesburg, Tenn. 4 89		— 9
Collection by Union Ch. and Society West Hampton, by John Truair of Westhampton, Mass....		15
by Rev. Wm. Prettyman, in Berwick Circuit, Berwick, Pennsylvania,.....		25
Gershom Hyde, of Portland, Maine, as follows—		
From Rev. Ezekiel, Robinson, of Farming- ton, per Rev. W. H. Norris,	\$11	
From Rev. David Thurston, Winthrop,....	26	
From Rev. Bliss Blodget, Bucksport,	16 44	
From Rev. Moses T. Harris, contributed in his Society, Alna,	6 56	
From Rev. Charles Freeman, in his Society, Limerick,	3 60	
From Rev. William Clark in his Society, Wells,	6	
From A. Drummond, Jr. Esq. contributed in Rev. John Baynton's Society, Phipsbury,	9	
From Rev. Mr. Hooker, collection at an union meeting of the Societies of Rev. Mr. Hooker and Rev. Mr. Munger, Wiscasset,		
From Rev. H. A. Merrill, in his Society, Norway,	2 67	
From Rev. John Crosby, in his Society, Castine,	34 50	
From Capt. I. Clewley, Prospect—donation,	1	
From Rev. Daniel Kendrick, in his Society, Edgcomb,	5	
From Rev. Benjamin Rice, in his Society, New Gloucester,	3	
From Rev. Peter Nourse, in a Sabbath School, Ellsworth,.....	6	
From Rev. George E. Adams, in his Society, Brunswick,.....	33	
From Rev. Stephen Merrill, in his Society, Kittery Point,	2 65	
From Rev. John W. Ellingwood, in his Society, Bath,	38	
From Mr. John Taylor, donation, Bath,	2	
From Rev. Allen Greely, at an union prayer meeting, Turner,	7	
From Rev. Prof. Thomas C. Upham. Bowdoin College, Brunswick, being his first annual payment on his subscription on the plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq.	100	— 314 42
Collection by Rev. Isaac M. Fisher, in the Reformed Dutch Church, Bedminster, per Jacob La.		

zay, Esq. of Pluckamin,	13
by Rev. John H. Grier, Pine Creek Con'g. per Samuel Hawes, of Jersey Shore,	10
One of the warm supporters of the Colonization Society Fauquier county, Virginia,.....	5
Collection by Rev. James H. Dickey, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Sa- lem, Ohio, as follows, viz:-	
from children of Sabbath School, in his congregation,..... \$8 62½	
from the congregation, 8 37½	— 17
John Gray, of Fredericksburg, Va. his second instalment on the plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq.	100
Collection by Rev. Thomas Cleaveland, in Presbyterian Church, at Harrodsburg, Ky.—in addition to \$10 12 reported 31st August per J. Herfus, Esq.	3
Col. Soc of Va. per B. Brand, Treasurer,	270
Of which the following 4th July coll. formed a part:	
Goochland Colonization Society,	\$17
Rev. Philip Courtney, Meth. Ch. Manchester,	10 27
Rev. Wm. F. Lee, Christ Church, Richmond,	25
Rev. James B. Taylor, second Baptist Ch. do.	33 11
Concord Colonization Society, Lunenburg co.	25
Rev. George W. Nolley, Trinity Ch. Richmond,	13 87
High Bridge Congregation, Rockbridge co. ...	6 66
Goochland Colonization Society,	42 12
Pisgah Congregation,	2 50
Rev. Wm. Armstrong, 1st Pres. Ch. Richmond,	58 53
Collection by Rev. Daniel Holmes, Wilson, and Rev. Herman Halsey, Cambria, Niagara co. N. York, in their respective congregations, per Rev. Mr. Halsey,	5
by Rev. Wm. Williamson, at Salem, Fauquier county, Va.	\$6 58
by Ditto, at Middleburg,	5 27
George R. Babcock, Esq. of Buffalo, N. York, Tr. Erie Col. Soc. as follows, viz:-	— 11 85
Collection in 1st Pres. Church, Buffalo, by	
Rev. L. Eaton,.....	\$25
in same ch. in Evans, Erie county, 4th July,.....	2 62
L. Hall,	50
A. Potter, Jr.	1
J. Carner,	25
K. Potter, ...	25
Rd. Sears, on his subscription, deduct retained for postage,	1
A Lady of Staunton, Va. per J. Cowan, Tr.	25
Aux. Society, Augusta co.	\$5
Aux. Soc. Augusta co. Va. per ditto,	20
Collection in Newport, Washington county, Ohio, per Ebenezer Bassett,	— 25
Luther Humphreys, of Edwardsburg, Michigan Territory, as follows—	10
Collection in Beardley, Prairie,	\$3 50

James Merthers, Esq. of Elkart, Prairie,	1	
John Morrison, of do.	50	
Thomas M. Morrison, of do.	50	
Mrs. Sarah Merthers, of do.	50	— 6
Contribution by L. C. Stratton, of Baltimore,	5	
Isaac Kellar, of Williamsport, as follows, viz:		
Collection in Pres. Ch. at Williamsport,....	\$12 50	
the proceeds of needlework out of school hours, by Misses Josephine J. Sterrett, Catharine S. Kellar, Martha Towson, and Mary E. B. Williams, four little girls,	3	— 15 50
Collection by Rev. Wilber Hoag, of Buffalo, Erie co. N. York, in Prot. E. Ch.	1 87	
West Avon, Livingston co. N. Y. by Ditto and Rev. Gideon Laning, in Meth. E. Ch. at Lima, Living- ston county, New York,	13 13	
by Rev. Edmund O. Flyng, at Mid- dleport, Niagara co. New York, Methodist Congregation,	12	
Several individuals in Buffalo, New York, (the whole rec'd. from Rev. Mr. Hoag)	3	— 30
Collection in Pres. Ch. Goshen, N. York, 4th July, by Rev. Dr. Fisk,	13	
John H. Cocke, Senior, Esq. his annual subscription on plan of Gerrit, Smith, Esq.	100	
Mrs. Sarah Arnold Duborg, of Providence, R. Island, for the Repository,	2	
R. Voorhees, Esq. Princeton, N. Jersey, as follows,—		
From Rev. Mr. Perkins, Allentown,	\$5 18	
“ Wm. B. Baston, Woodbridge,....	9 25	
“ David Comfort, Kingston,	5	
“ George S. Woodhull, Princeton, .	30 80	
“ Mr. Axtell, Lawrenceville,.....	5 62½	
“ Joseph Shaefer, Newton,	12 25	
“ Mr. Woodward, Shrewsbury, ...	7	— 75 11
Collections by Rev. James H. Thomas, in Pres. Congregation in Windsor, Orange county, New York,	\$3	
by Ditto, in Pres. Congrega- tion of Canterbury, Town of Corn- wall, Orange county, New York,	6	— 9
Vermont Colonization Society, per Daniel Baldwin, Tr. a donation,	250	
Collections by Rev. H. B. Bascom, in Western States, by Rev. A. Babbitt, of Pequea, Lancaster co. Pa. among his people,	300	
Washington, Penn. Society, Daniel Moore, Treasurer, by the hands of H. Moore,	70	
Subscription on Gerrit Smith's plan, by a friend in Fredericktown, Md.	600	
Sunday School Teachers, Fredericktown, Md. 10th an- nual payment,	10	
Collection by Rev. Wm. H. Foote, in Mount Bethel Con- gregation, Romney, Virginia,	15	
in Trinity Church, Washington, by Rev. Mr.		

Johns, per Mr. Wiltberger,	26 50
W H Craven, of Columbus, Mis. his annual subscription,	10
Collections by M Allen, New York, viz:	
Collected 4th July, in Meth church, John st.	\$24 66
St George's Chapel, ...	104 72
Union church, New York,	42 62
Ludlowville, Tomkins co	
New York,.....	5 50
Cedar st ch New York,	75
Rev Cyrus Mason, ...	48 87
Rutgers st ch New York,	
Rev Mr Krebbs,.....	
Pres cong Chester, Orange	
co New York, pastoral	
care of Rev D Crane,	10
Pres ch Sparta, N Jersey,	4 32
Pres ch Jamaica, L Island,	
New York, E W Crane,	
Pastor,	23 15
Received from Executors of Mrs M Stansbury, 1000	
West Durham Colonization Soc	4 26
Church in Durham,.....	13
Catskill,.....	76
South Salem, N J'y	24 02
Westfield, N Jersey,	
Rev Mr Willeston,	9 62
Collected from Meth E church, Patterson, New	
Jersey, Rev J Lybrand,	19 04
Do. 2 gold rings,	
Sundry individuals in Oneida co	
by A M Beebe, Esq	30
Henry Sheldon, Esq New York,	150
Pres cong Rensaelearville, N Y	5
Cong'l church, Pittsfield, Mass	26 56
Pres cong of Ovid, New York,	15
Young men's Colonization Soc	
Ovid, New York	15
by George Colton, Tr Hampden co Col Soc	— 1726 34
Mass—\$50 of which was contributed by	
Mrs Thankfull Moses, of Blandford,	173 58
Collection by Rev. Mr. Woodruff, Storyville, Ohio,	6 50
by Rev. D. Ritter, in Presbyterian Society,	
Burton, Ohio, per J. Peffers, Esq.	4
<i>Total,</i>	<u>\$4518 54</u>

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ERRATA.—August No. p. 192, instead of “Collection by Sabbath Schools of the Pres. ch. in New Albany, Ind.” read Collection by Sabbath Schools *and* the Presbyterian Church in New Albany, Ind. \$25. The Sabbath Schools belong to the Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, and Presbyterian Churches. The mistake is our own, and not Mr. Scribner’s.

In the Repository for August, a donation from Fredericktown, Md. is acknowledged as from Rev. Joseph G. Hammer—it should be Rev. James G. Hammer.

Plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq.

This Gentleman has proposed to raise \$100,000, for the Society, in ten years, by securing 100 subscribers, who will pay \$100 annually, during that time. The following have already subscribed.

Gerrit Smith, Peterboro, New York.

Jasper Corning, Charleston, South Carolina.

Theodore Frelinghuysen, Newark, New Jersey.

John T. Norton, Albany, New York.

E. F. Backus, New Haven, Connecticut.

A Gentleman in Mississippi.

Matthew Carey, Philadelphia.

William Crane, Richmond, Virginia.

Fleming James, ditto.

Robert Ralston, Philadelphia.

Elliot Creason, ditto.

Mrs. M. H. Carrington, Mrs. Ann Fontain, > \$100 annually by

Wm. A. Carrington, P. S. Carrington, } equal contributions

Gen. Edward Carrington, and Walter C. Carrington,

A few Gentlemen near Oak Hill, Fauquier County, Va.

Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, Dedham, Mass.

A Friend in Virginia.

Robert Gilmor, Baltimore.

George Burwell, Frederick county, Virginia.

Association of 20 persons in Rev. Dr. Mead's parish, Frederick co. Va.

Hon. Edward M'Ghee, Mississippi.

Rev. Dr. James P. Thomas, Louisiana.

Four young Gentlemen in Alexandria, D. C.

The Auxiliary Colonization Society of Georgetown, D. C.

A Friend in Fredericktown, Md.

Another Subscription on the plan of Gerrit Smith, in Bishop Mead's congregation, Frederick county, Va.

John Gray, Fredericksburg, Va.

Solomon Allen, Philadelphia, Pa.

Cortland Van Rensselaer, Albany, N. Y.

Female Colonization Society of Georgetown, D C

General John Hartwell Cocke, of Virginia

Thomas Buffington, Guyandott, Va.

Judge Burnett, of Ohio.

Nicholas Browne, Providence, R. I.

An association of Gentlemen in Kenhawa co. Va.

Jacob Towson, of Williamsport, Md.

E. C. Delavan, Albany, New York.

Thomas C. Upham, Brunswick, Maine.

Resolutions of the Board.

The following Resolutions in regard to a distribution of the African Repository and Colonial Journal, have recently been adopted by the Board of Managers.

“Monday, Dec. 22d, 1828.

“Resolved, That after the 1st of March next the African Repository shall be sent to all such Clergymen as have this year taken up collections on or about the 4th of July for the Society, and shall be continued to them as long as they shall continue annually to take up collections.

“Resolved, That all the subscribers on the plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq. shall be also entitled to the work.

“Resolved, That all Life Members of the Society shall, if they request it, be entitled to the work for the period of three years.

“Resolved, That every Annual Subscriber to the Society, of ten dollars or more, shall also be entitled to the Repository.

“Resolved, That the Repository be sent to the Superintendent of each Sunday-School, which may annually take up a collection for the Society.”

Form of a Constitution of an Auxiliary Society.

1st. This Society shall be called _____, and shall be auxiliary to the State Colonization Society, (where such exists) or to the American Colonization Society.

2d. The object to which it shall be exclusively devoted, shall be to aid the parent Institution at Washington, in the colonization of the Free People of colour of the United States on the coast of Africa—and to do this not only by the contribution of money, but by the exertion of its influence to promote the formation of other societies.

3d. An annual subscription of _____ shall constitute an individual a member of this Society; and the payment, at any one time, of _____ a member for life.

4th. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, and _____ Managers; Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected annually by the Society.

5th. The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, shall be *ex-officio* members of the Board of Managers.

6th. The Board of Managers shall meet to transact the business of the Society _____.

7th. The Treasurer shall keep the accounts of the Society, as well as take charge of its funds, and hold them subject to an order of the Board of Managers.

8th. The Secretary of the Society shall conduct the correspondence under the direction of the Board of Managers, both with the parent Institution and other Societies.